TABLE 2.5-1 Summary of Impacts for Proposed Action and Other Alternatives by Resource Area^a

For the proposed action, that is, the granting of one or both of the Presidential permits and ROWs, for most resource areas, the analysis was bounded by calculating impacts as if both lines had been allowed. This serves two purposes. First, it demonstrates the maximum possible impacts; second, it clearly presents the combined impacts of the agencies' preferred alternative, that is, permitting both facilities. The only exceptions to this methodology are in the areas of air, water, and human health. Impacts to air, water, and human health attributable to permitting each transmission line separately are contained in Sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.11 of Volume 1 of this EIS, respectively.

Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Geology, Soils, and Seismicity (4.1)	No additional impacts expected. Normal erosional forces would continue. Because the transmission lines would not be built, seismicity hazards would not be relevant.	Geology Minor disturbance of surface material resulting from construction but with minimal potential for slope failure. Soils Potential for impacts would increase as a result of vegetation removal, and grading and excavation during construction that could lead to increased erosion. A temporary increase in soil compaction would result from vehicle usage of access roads. Seismicity On the basis of the California Geological Survey's ongoing evaluation of fault zones to date, surface fault	Impacts would be the same as those under the proposed action.	Water Resources Mitigation No additional impacts expected. Air Quality Mitigation Impacts would be the same as those under the proposed action. In addition, with regard to soils, any paving of road or construction activities could have short-term adverse impacts to soils
Applicants' Proposed Routes		rupture is not likely to occur along the proposed or alternative transmission line routes. Temporary impacts due to soil disturbance would total about 15.8 acres (6.4 ha); permanent impacts would be less than 3.6 acres (1.5 ha) since no new access road		adverse impacts to soils due to soil disturbance. Overall, impacts would beneficial because dust emissions and soil erosi would be reduced over the long term.
Western Alternative Routes		would be built. Temporary impacts would be about 18.0 acres (7.3 ha); permanent impacts about 13.1 acres (5.3 ha). The lower portion of the routes could cross prime farmland soils.		
Eastern Alternative Routes		Temporary impacts would be about 16.3 acres (6.6 ha); permanent impacts about 10.5 acres (4.2 ha).		

TABLE 2.5-1 (Cont.)

Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Water Resources (4.2)	Transmission Lines	Transmission Lines	Impacts to the New River,	Water Resources
	No transmission lines would be	Construction of two transmission lines along the proposed	Salton Sea, Brawley	Mitigation
	built and thus there would be no	routes or alternative routes would have minimal impacts	wetland, and groundwater	Water conservation
	impacts.	on surface waters. A maximum of two lattice towers for	would be less than those	measures, if they can be
		each line would be placed on the 100-year floodplain for	for the no action and	readily implemented,
	Water Consumption	the Pinto Wash. This placement would have minimal	proposed action	could offset water
	The EAX unit operation would	impacts on floodplain function or values. Impacts to	alternatives and would be	consumed by the power
	consume up to 4,940 ac-ft/yr	groundwater would be prevented during construction.	proportional to the amount	plants. However, impac
	(0.19 m ³ /s) of water taken from		of wet cooling used	to the Salton Sea might
	the Zaragoza Oxidation	Water Consumption	(estimated to be 44% of the	similar to those under the
	Lagoons in Mexicali.	The LRPC and TDM power plants would consume	time).	proposed action because
		10,667 ac-ft/yr (0.42 m ³ /s) of water for cooling purposes.		of restrictions on the us
	Flow Reduction	The water would be taken from the Zaragoza Oxidation		of conserved water with
	The EAX unit operation would	Lagoons in Mexicali. (The LRPC power plant alone		the IID.
	reduce the flow of the New	would consume 7,170 ac-ft/yr [$8.84 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$]. The TDM		
	River by less than 4% (15.7%	power plant alone would consume 3,497 ac-ft/yr		Air Quality Mitigation
	of the standard deviation for the	$[4.31 \times 10^6 \mathrm{m}^3].)$		Impacts would be the
	flow at the Calexico gage).			same as for the propose
		New River		action. Measures to
	New River	Power plant operations would directly impact the		reduce air quality
	As a result of evaporation of	New River by reducing the flow of water received from		impacts, such as paving
	water by the EAX cooling	the Zaragoza Oxidation Lagoons and by modifying its		roads, could result in
	towers and operation of the	quality. As a result, the average annual flow of the New		beneficial impacts to
	LRPC water treatment plant,	River would be decreased by about 5.9% at the		water resources over th
	the TDS concentration would	U.SMexico border (Calexico gage). Decreases in flow		long term, since surfac
	be increased by less than 3.7%	would result in a decrease in average annual water depth		runoff from unpaved
	(31% of the standard deviation	of about 0.13 ft (3.9 cm) at the Calexico gage and 0.7 ft		surfaces would be
	and compared to no plants	(2.1 cm) at the Westmorland gage near the Salton Sea.		reduced.
	operating). TSS, BOD, COD,	TDS concentrations would increase by 5.6%, or about		
	and phosphorus loads in the	46% of its variability in the river at the Calexico gage.		
	New River would be reduced.	TDS, TSS, BOD, COD, phosphorus, and selenium loads		
		would be reduced as a result of water treatment at the		
		plants.		

TABLE 2.5-1 (Cont.)

Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Water Resources (4.2) (Cont.)	Salton Sea	Salton Sea		
	The Salton Sea inflow would be	New River inflow to the Salton Sea would decrease under		
	reduced by 0.4%, or 6.3% of	the proposed action, thus reducing its volume, lowering		
	the standard deviation of total	its elevation, and decreasing its surface area. The decrease		
	inflow with the LRPC EAX	in inflow of 10,667 ac-ft/yr (0.42 m ³ /s) would result in an		
	unit operating, compared with	elevation decrease of about 0.05 ft (0.6 cm), about 10% of		
	no plants operating. Salinity	the Sea's natural variability. Surface area would decrease		
	would increase by less than	by about 97 acres (39 ha), which is about 0.04% of its		
	0.17 mg/L/yr.	initial surface area and about 9% of its natural variability.		
		Decreased water inflow would increase the TDS		
	Brawley Wetland	concentration (salinity) by 0.19 mg/L/yr. This rate of		
	New River flow reductions	increase would cause the Salton Sea to reach a threshold		
	resulting from no action would	of 60,000 mg/L, only about 4 days earlier out of 36 years		
	not interfere with withdrawal of	than it would with no plants operating. Phosphorus loads		
	water for the wetland. Increases	would be reduced by about 5.3%. Selenium loads would		
	in TDS would not cause	be reduced by about 38 lb/yr (17 kg/yr), or about 0.2% of		
	adverse impacts to the system.	the dissolved mass in the sea.		
	Groundwater	Brawley Wetland		
	The flow reduction of 4% at the	New River flow reductions from this action would not		
	Calexico gage under no action	interfere with withdrawal of water for wetland. Increases		
	would have minimal effect on	in TDS would not cause adverse impacts to the system.		
	groundwater recharge to the	Changes in other parameters (i.e., BOD, COD, and		
	Imperial Valley Groundwater	pathogens) could have beneficial impacts. All changes		
	Basin from the New River.	would fall within the range of the parameter's variability.		
		Groundwater		
		Indirect impacts to groundwater would occur as a result of		
		decreasing flow in the New River under the proposed		
		action, since it is a recharge source for groundwater in the		
		Imperial Valley Groundwater Basin. Impacts to the basin		
		would be minimal because the New River is only one of		
		many recharge sources, and the reduction in its flow is		
		expected to be low.		

Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality (4.3)	Transmission Lines:	Transmission Lines:	Emission Controls	Water Resources
	Fugitive Dust Emissions	Fugitive Dust Emissions	CO emissions would be	Mitigation
	No additional impacts expected.	Temporary emissions from transmission line construction	less than those under the	No additional impacts
		would include those from fugitive dust, PM ₁₀	proposed action. Emissions	expected.
	Power Plant Operations:	(construction, vehicular traffic, and helicopter operations),	of other pollutants would	
	Primary Emissions	and fuel combustion. Construction-related PM ₁₀	be the same as those for	Air Quality Mitigation:
	Plant emissions would be	emissions over the construction period would be about	the proposed action.	Primary Emissions
	somewhat greater for no action	11.4 tons (10.3 t) for the proposed routes, 14.4 tons		Plant emissions would be
	than for the proposed action for	(13.1 t) for the western alternative routes, and 12.3 tons	Secondary O ₃ and PM ₁₀	the same as for the
	CO and NO _x because of the	(11.2 t) for the eastern alternative routes.	impacts would be the same	proposed action. Impacts
	inclusion of the two Mexico		as those for the proposed	of plant emissions on air
	EAX turbines at the LRPC.	Annual total PM ₁₀ emissions due to line operation and	action.	quality would be offset by
	However, emissions would still	maintenance would be about 0.080 ton (0.07 t) (proposed		reductions in emissions of
	result in impacts in the	route), 0.10 ton (0.09 t) (western route), and 0.088 ton	Wet-Dry Cooling	the same pollutants from
	United States below EPA SLs	(0.08 t) (eastern route).	Plant emissions of PM ₁₀	other sources in the air
	for all pollutants. CO ₂		would be reduced without	basin.
	emissions would be about	VOC and NO _x emissions would be negligible.	wet-cooling tower use.	
	3.9 million tons/yr (3.5 t/yr), or		Other emissions would	Secondary Air Pollutants
	about 0.066% of total U.S. CO ₂	Power Plant Operations:	increase as a result of	Secondary O ₃ and PM ₁₀
	emissions.	Primary Emissions	reductions in plant	impacts from plant
		The impacts from operation of export turbines at the	efficiency.	emissions could be
	Secondary Air Pollutants	TDM and LRPC power plants are considered as effects of		reduced as compared to
	Increases or decreases of	the transmission line projects. Plant emissions of PM_{10} ,	Fugitive Dust Emissions	those for the proposed
	ambient O ₃ concentrations	NO _x , CO, and NH ₃ all would result in increases in air	Emissions from	action with the use of
	resulting from plant emissions	concentrations that are below EPA SLs used here as	transmission line	emission offsets.
	of NO _x and VOC would be	thresholds of significant deterioration of air quality. CO ₂	construction, operation,	
	minor. Secondary PM ₁₀	emissions would be about 5.1 million tons/yr	and maintenance would be	Fugitive Dust Emissions
	production from plant	(4.6 million t/yr), or about 0.088% of total U.S. CO ₂	the same as for the	In addition to emissions
	emissions would also be minor	emissions.	proposed action.	from transmission line
	and similar to that under the			construction, mitigation
	proposed action.	Secondary Air Pollutants		activities such as road
		Characterization of the air chemistry in the region		paving could produce
		suggests that plant emissions of NO _X and VOC could		temporary fugitive dust
		result in slight (less than 1 ppm) increases in the		emissions but long-term
		concentration of ambient O ₃ levels. Secondary production		improvement.
		of PM ₁₀ in the atmosphere resulting from plant emissions		
		of NH ₃ and NO ₈ is expected to be no more than 1 μ g/m ³ .]

No additional impacts to desert habitat or wildlife are expected since no transmission lines would be built. **New River** Impacts to biological resources resulting from changes in water quality and volume in the New River due to operation of the EAX unit at the LRPC would be smaller than for the proposed action. **Slight changes in water depth and TDS concentrations would not adversely impact riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. **Wetlands** **Wetland** *					
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resulting from changes in water quality and volume in the New River due to operation of the EAX unit at the LRPC would be smaller than for the proposed action. Slight changes in water depth and TDS concentrations would not adversely impact riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. Wetlands Wetlands Wetlands The Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water were allity and volume in the New River water due to operation of the EAX unit at the LRPC would be taken to minimize impacts to the flat-tailed horned lizard, the western burrowing owl, and other sensitive species. Protective measures would be taken to minimize impacts to the flat-tailed horned lizard, the western burrowing owl, and other sensitive species. New River Water quality changes resulting from operation of the export turbines at TDM and the LRPC would have a minor adverse impact on fish and aquatic invertebrates. Riparian vegetation would not be impacted by a decrease in water depth or an increase in salinity. Wetlands No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about 0.2 acre [0.08 ha]) could be adversely impacted. Brawley decrease in New River water Now River water depth or an increase in salinity. Wetlands No wetlands would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water wetlands own do be indextent to minimize impacts to the daverse impact on biological resources. Air Quality Mitigation Prior to implementation of road paving and construction, an evaluation of potential impacts to special status species would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		New River	species would be impacted by the proposed action;	New River	water quality in the New
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River due to operation of the EAX unit at the LRPC would be smaller than for the proposed action. **New River** Water quality changes resulting from operation of the export turbines at TDM and the LRPC would have a minor adverse impact on fish and aquatic invertebrates. and TDS concentrations would not adversely impact riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. **Wetlands** Wetlands** Wetlands** Wetlands** Wetlands** Wetlands** Wetlands would not be adversely impacted by a decrease decrease in New River water* Wetlands would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water* No wetlands would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water* No wetlands would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water* No wetlands would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water* No wetlands would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water depth or an increase in salinity. Wetlands the LRPC would have a minor adverse impacts associated with slight water depth and water quality changes to the New River water depth and water quality changes to the New River and Salton Sea (although all these impacts would be small). Wetlands would be small). Wetlands Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		resulting from changes in water	Protective measures would be taken to minimize impacts	cooling technology at the	thus could have a small
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Slight changes in water depth and TDS concentrations would not adversely impact riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. Wetlands Wetlands The Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water wexport turbines at TDM and the LRPC would have a minor adverse impact on fish and aquatic invertebrates. Riparian vegetation would not be impacted by a decrease in water depth or an increase in salinity. Wetlands Wetlands No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about be adversely impacted. Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease decrease in New River water Minor adverse impact on fish and aquatic invertebrates. River and Salton Sea (although all these impacts would be small). Wetlands Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		be smaller than for the proposed	New River	water depth and water	Air Quality Mitigation
Slight changes in water depth and TDS concentrations would not adversely impact riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. Wetlands The Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water Slight changes in water depth and aquatic invertebrates. Riparian vegetation would not be impacted by a decrease in would be impacted by a decrease and cross to special status species would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system. (although all these impacts would be small). Wetlands Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		action.	Water quality changes resulting from operation of the	quality changes to the New	Prior to implementation
and TDS concentrations would not adversely impact riparian vegetation or aquatic vegetation or aquatic organisms. Wetlands Wetlands No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about be adversely impacted by a decrease decrease in New River water Riparian vegetation would not be impacted by a decrease in salinity. Wetlands Wetlands Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system. evaluation of potential impacts to special status species would be conducted.			export turbines at TDM and the LRPC would have a	River and Salton Sea	of road paving and
not adversely impact riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. Wetlands No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water Now River water depth or an increase in salinity. Wetlands Wetlands Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system. impacts to special status species would be conducted. Wetlands Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		Slight changes in water depth	minor adverse impact on fish and aquatic invertebrates.	(although all these impacts	construction, an
not adversely impact riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. Wetlands No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water Now River water depth or an increase in salinity. Wetlands Wetlands Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system. impacts to special status species would be conducted. Wetlands Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		and TDS concentrations would	Riparian vegetation would not be impacted by a decrease	would be small).	evaluation of potential
organisms. Wetlands No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line Construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about The Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease decrease in New River water Wetlands O.2 acre [0.08 ha]) could be adversely impacted. Brawley Wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water depth or an increase in salinity. Impacts would be less to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		not adversely impact riparian			impacts to special status
No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about The Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water New River water No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line to the Brawley wetland than under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		vegetation or aquatic		Wetlands	species would be
Wetlands The Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about 0.2 acre [0.08 ha]) could be adversely impacted. Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease in salinity. under the proposed action for a wet-dry cooling system.		organisms.	Wetlands	Impacts would be less to	conducted.
The Brawley wetland would not be adversely impacted. Brawley be adversely impacted by a decrease in New River water on New Rive		-	No wetlands would be impacted by transmission line	the Brawley wetland than	
be adversely impacted by a Wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease decrease in New River water in New River water depth or an increase in salinity.		Wetlands	construction and operation. Desert wash areas (about	under the proposed action	
be adversely impacted by a Wetland would not be adversely impacted by a decrease decrease in New River water in New River water depth or an increase in salinity.		The Brawley wetland would not	0.2 acre [0.08 ha]) could be adversely impacted. Brawley	for a wet-dry cooling	
J		be adversely impacted by a		system.	
depth or an increase in salinity		decrease in New River water	in New River water depth or an increase in salinity.		
deput of an increase in sammy.		depth or an increase in salinity.	-		

Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Biological Resources (4.4) (Cont.)	Salton Sea	Salton Sea	Salton Sea	
	An increase in salinity levels in	Reduction in New River inflow resulting from the	The use of an alternative	
	the Salton Sea would occur at	proposed action would increase salinity (e.g., increase of	cooling technology at the	
	the same rate as with plants	0.19 mg/L/yr) and could cause small adverse impacts to	power plants would reduce	
	operating. No additional	biological resources. A decrease in phosphorus load could	the potential for adverse	
	impacts to aquatic invertebrates	reduce eutrophication, resulting in fewer episodic fish	impacts associated with	
	or fish expected.	kills and improving the food base for some bird species.	slight water depth and	
		Impacts to habitat for waterfowl and wading birds would be small.	water quality changes to the New River and Salton	
		be smail.	Sea (although all these	
			impacts would be small).	
Applicants' Proposed Routes		Permanent impact to 3.1 acres (1.3 ha) of Sonoran	impacts would be smail).	
Applicans Troposca Routes		creosote bush scrub and 0.3 acre (0.1 ha) of desert wash		
		habitat.		
Western Alternative Routes		Permanent impacts would be about 30% greater due to		
		greater length relative to the proposed routes.		
E di di D		B		
Eastern Alternative Routes		Permanent impacts would be about 8% greater due to		
Cultural Resources (4.5)	No additional impacts expected.	greater length relative to the proposed routes. Transmission Lines	Impacts would be the same	Water Resources
Cultural Resources (4.3)	No additional impacts expected.	Cultural resources would be impacted by the construction	as those identified for the	Mitigation
		and operation of the transmissions lines. Impacts to	proposed action.	No additional impacts
		cultural resources would be mitigated.	proposed action.	expected.
		cultural resources would be limigated.		expected.
Applicants' Proposed Routes		Construction of the transmission lines in the proposed		Air Quality Mitigation
II		routes would impact four archaeological sites. Adverse		Any measures involving
		impacts from transmission line construction to these		road paving or
		archaeological sites would be mitigated in consultation		construction may requir
		with the California SHPO.		evaluation for NRHP
				eligibility status and
Western Alternative Routes		Portions of the western alternative routes have not been		protection in consultation
		surveyed for cultural resources. While these routes would		with the California SHP
		avoid the larger concentrations of archaeological sites		to mitigate impacts.
		found along the proposed routes, the routes would likely		
		impact cultural resources. Any adverse effects would be		
	J	mitigated prior to construction.	L	

Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Cultural Resources (4.5) (Cont.) Eastern Alternative Routes		Portions of the eastern alternative routes have not been surveyed for cultural resources. While these routes would avoid the larger concentrations of archaeological sites found along the proposed routes, the routes would likely impact cultural resources. Any adverse effects would be mitigated prior to construction.		
		Power Plant Operations No additional impacts expected.		
Land Use (4.6)	No additional impacts expected.	Transmission Lines Land use in the area of the projects would be limited because of its status as an ACEC. Vehicle use would be confined to roads, and camping would be limited to designated areas only. No farming or mining is currently allowed in the area.	Impacts would be the same as those under the proposed action.	Water Resources Mitigation No additional impacts expected. Air Quality Mitigation Impacts would depend of
Applicants' Proposed Routes		Permanent impacts would be less than 3.6 acre (1.5 ha) since no new access roads would be built. No alteration of current land use plans would be required.		the mitigation measures (e.g., paving roads could result in adverse impacts if access to remote areas is increased).
Western Alternative Routes		Permanent impacts would be greater than those of the proposed and eastern routes: about 13.1 acres (5.3 ha). Routes would partially run outside of BLM-designated Utility Corridor N and would require alteration of land use designations.		is increased).
Eastern Alternative Routes		Permanent impacts would be greater than those of the proposed routes: about 10.5 acres (4.2 ha). No alteration of current land use plans would be required.		
		Power Plant Operations No additional impacts expected.		

Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Transportation (4.7)	No additional impacts expected.	Transmission Lines Traffic in the area of the projects would increase during the transmission line construction period. Given the current levels of service on State Route 98 and low traffic volumes associated with projects, no impacts on existing levels of service are expected for the proposed or alternative routes. Power Plant Operations No additional impacts expected.	Impacts would be the same as those under the proposed action.	Water Resources Mitigation No additional impacts expected. Air Quality Mitigation Impacts would depend of the mitigation measure: In the short term, advers impacts could result fro increased local traffic.
Visual Resources (4.8)	No additional impacts expected.	Transmission Lines Construction and operation of the transmission lines would not alter the Class III Visual Resource Management rating for the area of the projects. Transmission lines would not be a prominent addition to the existing landscape. The location of the lines in the eastern routes would be closer to the nearest residence and a larger aspect of the landscape than in the other routes. Power Plant Operations No additional impacts expected.	Impacts would be the same as those under the proposed action.	Water Resources Mitigation No additional impacts expected. Air Quality Mitigation Impacts would depend of the mitigation measure used (e.g., a compressed natural gas station would not cause a visual contrast, since its height would be similar to that of a gasoline service station).
Noise Impacts (4.9)	No additional impacts expected.	Transmission Lines No adverse impacts are expected during transmission line construction or operation. Noise levels would be below EPA guideline values for the proposed and western alternative routes. For the eastern alternative routes, construction noise would be above EPA guidelines, but only for a short period of time (8-hour daytime shift, less than 1 week). Power Plant Operations No additional impacts expected.	Impacts would be the same as those under the proposed action.	Water Resources Mitigation No additional impacts expected. Air Quality Mitigation Impacts would depend the mitigation measures (e.g., paving roads wou cause short-term advers noise impacts due to equipment use near residential areas, but retiring old automobiles would have a beneficial impact).

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Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Socioeconomics (4.10)	No additional impacts expected.	Transmission Lines Temporary, small beneficial impacts on the local economy would occur during construction of the transmission lines as a result of wage expenditures and material procurement. Local tax revenues and lease payments to the Federal government from the proposed action are expected be minimal. Power Plant Operations No additional impacts expected.	Impacts would be the same as those under the proposed action.	Water Resources Mitigation No additional impacts expected. Air Quality Mitigation Impacts would depend on the mitigation measures (e.g., wage and salary spending and material procurement to implement a measure would have a beneficial impact on the local economy).
Human Health Impacts (4.11)	Transmission Lines No additional impacts from EMF would occur since the transmission lines would not be constructed. Power Plant Operations Impacts due to plant emissions would be minimal since they would be below EPA SLs.	Transmission Lines No adverse health impacts would be associated with residential magnetic field exposures. Transmission line workers would have higher-than-background exposures while working within the transmission line ROWs; recreational visitors passing within the ROWs would also have higher-than-background exposures for limited amounts of time. The highest field strength for the proposed routes would be directly under the center transmission lines (Intergen lines) at a level of about 53 mG. Field strength would be about 11 mG at the edge of the ROW and less than 1 mG at 140 ft from the ROW edge on either side. Field strengths would be slightly lower for both of the alternative routes. Power Plant Operations: Criteria Pollutants Power plant emissions would result in increased ambient concentrations of NO _x , PM ₁₀ , and CO in Imperial County. All such increases would be below the EPA SLs. PM ₁₀ emissions would be expected to increase asthma hospitalizations by less than one case per year. Health impacts from secondary O ₃ formation would be minimal.	EMF impacts would be the same as those for the proposed action. Emission controls (oxidizing catalysts) would reduce CO emissions relative to the proposed action. Only minimal benefits to residents of the air basin would be expected. The use of CO oxidizers would not appreciably alter the potential for human health impacts. The use of an alternative cooling technology at the power plants would increase air emissions, but health impacts would be minimal.	Water Quality Mitigation No additional impacts expected. Air Quality Mitigation EMF impacts would be the same as those for the proposed action. Mitigation measures would result in beneficial impacts by reducing PM levels in Imperial County. Reductions in VOC and NO _x would decrease O ₃ levels. Road paving would produce long-term reductions in PM ₁₀ emissions. Fuel conversions would produce short- and long- term reductions in NO _x , CO, and VOC emissions.

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Resource (EIS Section Number)	No Action	Proposed Action	Alternative Technologies	Mitigation Measures
Human Health Impacts (4.11) (Cont.)		Hazardous Air Pollutants and Ammonia		
		Potential cancer risks due to HAP emissions are 0.60 to		
		2.22 per million. The incremental increase in cancer risk		
		from exposure to HAPs is 0.20 to 0.72 per million;		
		incremental increase in the chronic hazard index for		
		exposure to HAPs plus NH ₃ is 0.001. The incremental		
		increase in the acute hazard index is less than the		
Minerites and Leave Income Descriptions	Nt 1 1 1 1 1	significance threshold of 1.0. Transmission Lines	T4-11-4:	Water Resources
Minority and Low-Income Populations (4.12)	No additional impacts expected.	Temporary impacts from noise and dust emissions and the	Installation of dry cooling or wet-dry cooling systems	
(4.12)		more long-term impacts from noise and EMF in the	at the power plants would	Mitigation No additional impacts
		vicinity of the transmission lines would not contribute to	not contribute to impacts.	expected.
		high and adverse impacts on the general population or to	not contribute to impacts.	expected.
		disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority		Air Quality Mitigation
		and low-income populations in any block group.		Mitigation measures to
		and to windome populations in any otocia group.		compensate for power
		Power Plant Operations		plant emissions would
		Increases in air pollution due to emissions of PM _{2.5} and		have a beneficial impact
		PM ₁₀ were found to be below new source significance		on low-income and
		levels used as a benchmark for negligible impacts;		minority populations by
		therefore, these emissions would not contribute to high		improving air quality in
		and adverse impacts on the general population or to		the region. (Because of
		disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority		uncertainties related to
		and low-income populations in any block group.		the location of mitigation
				measures, an impact
		Adverse impacts to fishery resources as a result of		assessment at the census-
		increases in Salton Sea salinity would not result in		block level was not
		impacts on the general population. They also would not		conducted.)
		be disproportionately high and adverse for any		
		populations that might rely on the Sea for subsistence		
		fishing, because the same minor effects on biological resources are estimated as under the no action alternative.		
		resources are estimated as under the no action alternative.		

Abbreviations: ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern; BOD = biochemical oxygen demand; CO = carbon monoxide; CO₂ = carbon dioxide; COD = chemical oxygen demand; EMF = electric and magnetic fields; EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; HAPs = hazardous air pollutants; LRPC = La Rosita Power Complex; NH₃ = ammonia; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; O_3 = ozone; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 μ m; PM_{10} = particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than $10 \, \mu m$; ROW = right-of-way; SHPO = State Historic Preservation Office; SL = significant impact level; TDM = Termoeléctrica de Mexicali; TDS = total dissolved solids; TSS = total suspended solids; VOC = volatile organic compound(s).

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